

BOW ISLAND REVIEW.

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Soldiers Get Extension of Time.

The Department of Agriculture has arranged with the Military Authorities to extend the time for soldiers leave at harvest work one month longer up on their personal application to their Officers Commanding.

It has been decided that the removal of so large a number of competent harvesters would leave a gap impossible to fill at the present time without a great deal of inconvenience to the farmers employing them.

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Memorial Service

A large congregation attended All Saints' Church on Sunday evening last and participated in the memorial service to the late Major Hugh Speke. A pleasing feature of this service was the attendance of about fifteen members of Bow Island Lodge I.O.O.F., in which Order the deceased officer was for some time an active and valued member. Rev. Mr. Gannon officiated and in the course of an eloquent sermon paid a warm mark of tribute to Mr. Speke.

The following additional particulars relative to the career and death of Hugh Speke will, we are sure, be read with much interest. They are reproduced from The Guardian (Reg.), and were forwarded to us by Rev. H. M. Henderson of Chaudiere. The extract reads as follows:

The Church, the Army, the county of Somerset, and his many friends are poorer by the death in action of Major Hugh Speke, until last October the Priest-in-Charge of the Athabasca diocese in connection with the Archbishop's Western Canada Fund. It may truly be said he died as he had lived, for others. To those who knew him intimately the keynote of his life was a sense of vocation as regards God and his fellow-men, coupled with the latest and most self-effacement. Thinking of himself just as an instrument to be used when and where the call should come. This was clearly seen at Oxford--there he felt his country wanted him, he was just the man for the kind of warfare in South Africa. A splendid rider, a keen shot, skilled in anything to do with country life, he takes a commission in the Somerset Yeomanry. But this was only an interlude! There was a higher call still for which he was preparing, the call to Holy Orders--and so he returned and went to Wells Theological College in 1901. In reality it was his self-discipline which coupled with the most earnest desire to equip himself spiritually and mentally for the country call to Holy Orders--and so he returned and went to Wells Theological College in 1901.

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He also wrote FIVE & LIVE STOCK INSURANCE. Get in touch with us immediately. GREAT NORTH INSURANCE CO., CALGARY, ALBERTA. A. H. MILLER, Secretary. W. J. WALKER, Manager.

Winnifred Fair.

The Directors of the Winnifred Agricultural Society are expending every effort to make the Fair a big success. In these strenuous times when farmers are urged to do everything possible to increase the production of the farm, for the benefit of themselves, the country and the Empire, it is the duty of everyone to make the Fair a decided success. The Board confidently expects that especially the farmers of the district will become members of the society and exhibitors at the fair. By doing so they will be doing good to the district in which they live, helping the society in its work, and at the same time reaping a benefit for themselves. The Directors give their time and labor freely for the good of agriculture in the district and, though not away in well doing, they hope that everybody will come out and assist them in carrying on the work.

Besides the agricultural end of the Fair, they are providing a number of features before the grand stand in the afternoon, which will be advertised in time, as well as the concert at night.

The picnic lights are being sent out and the secretary will be in Winnifred on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons until the fair. Send in your entries by mail or deliver them personally.

For particulars apply Messrs. Dan McDougall and P. LaMarsh.

Death of Mr. Lindquist.

Another old timer well remembered by those who have lived in this district for many years, has passed away by the death of Albert A. Lindquist. For over twenty years prior to his retirement four years ago the deceased had a ranch some thirty-five miles west of Medicine Hat. When he retired the family made their home in Victoria, B. C. Mr. Lindquist came to the Hat on business about a week ago. On Saturday he was not feeling well and his son, who was with him from Banff, got him to go to the hospital. That evening he was up and walking around but passed away suddenly on Sunday morning from heart failure.

The body is being held at C. J. Jones's undertaking parlor until the family arrives from Victoria, where the funeral arrangements will be completed.

Besides his widow, the deceased leaves four sons and two daughters, Grant, Gordon and Myrtle live at Victoria, Arthur at Banff, Andrew at Beaver, Montana, and Mrs. W. P. Perry at Banff. Mr. Lindquist was sixty-one years of age. Medicine Hat News.

WHEAT PRICES.

The prices obtainable at the elevator this (Friday) morning were as follows:

No. 1 Northern	73
No. 2	70
Quota	70
Flax	\$11.9

E. C. Ludtke reports track prices as follows--Spot wheat \$26, October delivery 75 1/2.

WEED SEEDS IN GRAIN CROPS.

Practically all grain contains weed seeds. Under the Canada grain act all grain from the public provinces is graded before it enters the terminal elevators at Port William or Port Arthur, and when weed seeds are prevalent, a charge is levied.

In doing this, the elevators, representative samples are drawn from several places in the car. The samples have been thoroughly mixed, one pound of the composite sample is cleaned by means of a sieve and the rest is thrown away. The rest is the grain as it is of the

Threshers' Supplies.

Lubricating Oils, etc. Thresher Belts and Belting at prices that will make you throw rocks at Uncle Tim.

BOW ISLAND HARDWARE CO., LTD F. W. BROWN, manager.

sieves in the large power cleaners used in the elevators. The grade of the grain and percentage of dockage that is to be cleaned out in the power mills before the grain is elevated into the bins are fixed by the grain inspectors at Winnipeg. This grading and dockage are, however, checked by the deputy inspector at the elevator where the car is unloaded.

The average dockage on wheat ranges from two per cent. to three per cent. and on flax from five per cent. to seven per cent. In past years very little oat and barley have been cleaned owing to the lack of facilities for properly handling grain during the rush season and for other reasons.

The cleanings taken from grain by the elevators contain a proportion of sound grain as well as a fairly large percentage of shrunken and broken grain. Some of the elevators have screening separators which remove a great deal of the valuable grain from the cleanings. Even after these have been removed there still remains in the cleanings a considerable percentage of small shrunken and broken wheat.

The screening separators remove this together with small wheat and other weed seeds of similar size, and this material is called lockhead.

screenings. The residue of the cleanings, after the shrunken and broken wheat and large weed seeds are removed, are generally commercially known as black seeds on account of the preponderance in it of the seed of lamb's quarters.

The following are the results of an analysis of about 4,000 tons of the cleanings in bulk that were shipped from various elevators at two or three different periods last year. The first separation was made by means of a 1-11 inch perforated zinc screen. This allowed 38 per cent. to pass through which corresponds to the black seeds referred to above. The 62 per cent. remaining is made up as follows:

Thirty-seven per cent. separated by the lock-head screen; commercially known as "scalings."

(b) Twenty-five per cent. passing through the lock-head screen; this contains a fairly large proportion of flax which is taken out by the flax screen.

The 25 per cent. which passed through the flax screen is commonly known as "suckers flax."

A man has invented a contrivance box with a bell attachment. When a penny is dropped in it rings very feebly, a nickel produces a louder note and a dollar brings out the fire department and a brass band two blocks down the street.

GRAIN COMMISSION

For liberal advances, quick returns and a guarantee of satisfactory results, before selling or shipping your grain this season, write, telegraph or telephone--

Wm. J. Bettingen & Company
612 Grain Exchange - Calgary, Alberta
A well-established and reliable firm.
Reference--Any Bank.

"A Dollar in the Bank is Worth Two in Promises"

When you have a substantial Savings Account, you do not have to ask favours or court refusals when you require ready cash. A Savings Account in the Bank of British North America makes you independent of promises. The money is yours--ready when you need it--protected against loss--safe from fire and theft--and earning interest at highest current rates. Deposits of \$1. and upwards are received on Savings accounts.

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70 Years in Business. Capital and Surplus \$7,000,000.
BOW ISLAND BRANCH - R. A. S. MAC LAREN, Manager

Citizens to Be Officers In United States Army



Photos by American Press Association.

1—Snipers at Camp Whitman, N. Y. 2—Young soldier getting ready for his morning meal. 3—Operating a wireless telephone at Camp Tollyhanna, Pa. 4—Some recruits at Pottsville (N.Y.) camp. 5—Artillery in action at Camp Whitman, N. Y. 6—Ohio guardsmen in camp. 7—Officers at Camp Tollyhanna at headquarters.

NEVER before has this nation given military instruction and training to such a large number of men and boys as this year. Four camps have been conducted for the college boys—one at Pottsville, N. Y.; another at Ludlow, Ark.; one at the Presidio at San Francisco; and the fourth at Chickamauga, Ga. In addition the camp at Pottsville was opened for the business men and many hundreds took advantage of the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the duties of the trained soldier. Nearly all the state militia in the country had several weeks of camp life this summer. At Pottsville's stretch of thirty acres where the summer military camp to train civilians for duties as officers in case of war bums with activity these days.

Before the end it is expected that the great barracks at the edge of the plateau will have housed at least 35,000 men. These are drawn from the various component elements making up the mass of prospective officers. Major General Leonard Wood had supreme command of the maneuvers and was assisted by all the recognized authorities in the United States army on the various branches that make up a real soldier.

The "thorough" to use a collegiate term, conducted the experts on discipline, tactics, formations and other technical branches that are requisite to a well rounded education.

General Wood's Plan.

Each year it is planned to have 25,000 men assembled here. From these a certain number will be given army berths. The civilians who have passed the student age are trained entirely with an eye to making them real officers. They are assigned to commands, regular soldiers being bivouacked to train civilians to take charge of them. The curriculum of the school is not the usual humdrum and routine of a summer camp. Stunt training is paid to the school of the soldier; as the general relies on the civilians to study that for themselves. The plan is to familiarize officers with the modern weapons of warfare. Machine gun practice, according to General Wood's plan, is the important study. In contrast with other modern soldiers General Wood believes that the wars of the future will be fought with machine guns rather than rifles. Great guns have been mounted here and the officers are taught their use.

Soldiers now stationed at the barracks see in this movement a great forward step in the matter of preparation.

Volunteer Militia.

The volunteer militia of the various states is in a pretty poor state, ac-

counting to one of the officers who is an instructor at the summer school. The men are poorly equipped, he says, as they themselves have not been schooled into a real auxiliary education.

The United States army today, said this officer, "is in such shape that for so small a force as it is it is a splendid fighting machine. The reorganization army bill calls for 300,000 men for foreign service. This will mean a great drain on the supply of officers in this country. In addition, the men available for home duty are about twice as many as the police force of New York."

"We could never have such a thing in this country. But you cannot find a single officer in the regular army who is not in favor of universal military service. Officers may say that it is repugnant to a free republic to compel men to serve in the army. But the professional servants of all who start all the wars that we must fight for

them believe that the United States finally must come to the point where the will compel its citizens to serve in the army. Australia does it. Switzerland does it. 20,000 men in twenty-four hours. She can get 100,000 to the front in three days. She did that last August and that is the reason that the Germans went through Belgium, perhaps."

Would Need a Million Men.

"We would need a million men tomorrow for that. That would take 3,000 officers. Our plan is to have men step from civilian life to command. It is to take charge of the men under them. That's the purpose of this school. We could not take militia officers in case of war by having command of regular soldiers. With the regular army and the militia we could put on the field of battle today about 300,000 men. It has been the rule of war according to statistics that in the first six months of a war the loss to

each side is usually about 30 per cent of the total force. We need a reserve in all the wars that would be needed, armed 150,000, all arms and other equipment are furnished by the United States army without cost. At 5:30 in the morning the bugle sounds and the men turn out for short marches to limber up their muscles; then follow breakfast and time for putting the tents in shape and for a swim into the beach tomorrow and train in Lake Champlain on the edge of which the Pottsville camp is pitched.

The mornings are given up to the manual of arms, marching and the essentials which every soldier, and especially every officer, must know.

Specialized Training Area.

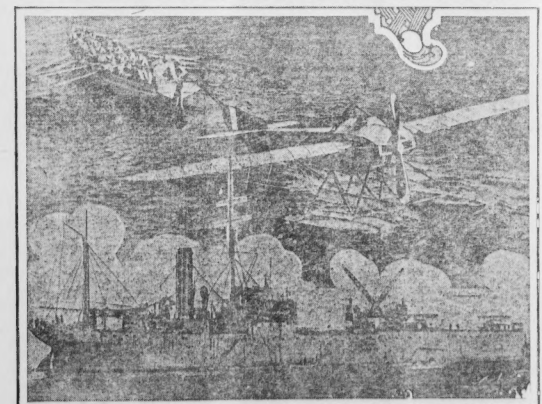
In the afternoon the training is more specialized, and the men select their rifles and ammunition. While the artillery is practically powerless because it has no high explosive shells. The German has been prepared. It has field artillery, machine guns, and there are courses in signaling, trench map making, etc.

Great attention is given to target shooting. By the end of the first week the men are ready for practically fighting three-quarters of control and scout work and marching. These are the lessons that the men want to learn, and that's why they don't become experienced and hardened, for real Wood has hit on this plan to start the officers realize that business and a school for officers. It is one of the professional men have been given and most progressive movements since its inception. We don't want a "from play" is of first importance—reunions. But we want a reserve force to start on an attack on the flank of the enemy can take the field at a moment's notice, taking actions, preparing, equipped, prepared and ready to hold a defensive position to fight the moment the command and lastly the covering of a retreat. In this work the men get a real taste of trench digging and range work.

Expenses Are Small.

The expenses are small and exclusive of railroad fares, do not exceed \$50 for a month of training. Uniforms

AEROPLANES AND MOTHER SHIP IN OPERATIONS IN DARDANELLES STRAIT



Towing an aeroplane back to ship after a flight in Dardanelles and (below) "mother ship" with two aeroplanes on deck.

THE development of the aeroplanes and their value in landing war has been one of the most rapid in the history of the world. In all theaters the air men are active, and the necessity for great machine guns has been overestimated. Perhaps the most interesting aerial operations have occurred at the Dardanelles, where the allies have tried for so long to force the strait. These machines were used for observation pur-

poses largely, but a difficulty was met and had to be overcome before a landing war was effected. The aeroplanes moored to the ship has been developed, and from the deck of this boat air craft are launched.

Naturally the first task before Great Britain when the wonderful effectiveness of aeroplanes became evident was to turn out as many machines as possible, and in France and Germany also

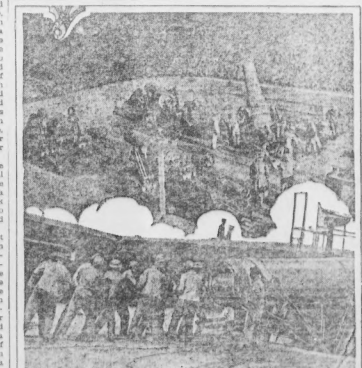
to stopper on all serious forms of aeroplanes. Consequently the types of air craft on both sides remain practically the same today as they were before the war, the only difference being that designs which were proved defective or ineffective were promptly abandoned and every effort was made to turn out as many as possible of these types which had proved their value. For this reason the monoplane has

been practically abandoned by all countries. In England the monoplane has never been popular, except among exhibition fliers and aerial acrobats. The objection to it being that neither the pilot nor the passenger ever has a thoroughly good view below him and that for a given horsepower it is actually easier to get high speed out of a biplane than out of a monoplane and yet produce a machine which will lift reasonable weights and land reasonably slowly.

If one looks at a monoplane and a biplane "head-on" one sees that a monoplane is what is known to every engineer as a "king post girder." The actual amounts of struts and trusses and wires is about the same, so that for a given width of wing from tip to tip, or span, as it is called, a biplane has two lifting surfaces, one above the other, against the single lifting surface of the monoplane. So that it has twice the lifting area, and yields the amount of lift in the way of struts and wires to be pushed through the air is roughly about the same, and as all these set up what is called "head resistance" the speed in each case is about the same. And in a weight of each case is pretty nearly the same, because the same engine, whether in a box or other structure to use lighter main spurs for the wings.

In fact, the biplane air craft in the early part of the war the usual weapons were either ordinary machine rifles or automatic pistols, though a few had machine guns mounted on the fliers or "laid" seats, preferred to use the old fashioned hand barreled revolver throwing a heavy bullet.

However, it soon became evident that a machine gun mounted on an aeroplane was actually the most efficient weapon, but there was the obvious difficulty of fitting a machine gun on a "tractor" model would not hit the propeller. Various efforts, all of them futile and a good many of them humorous, have been made to get over this difficulty. Some people have tried fitting a machine gun on the top of a biplane and a good many of them have tried firing the gun as high up on a monoplane that it cleared the propeller. But, of course, the passenger in each case had to stand up to fire, which was exceedingly uncomfortable. For this reason the biplane has been plunging through the air at over sixty miles an hour.



Photos by American Press Association.

—Mother at Sandy Hook and (below) soldiers loading one of the long range guns.

